

1 Dana J. Oliver, Esq. (SBN: 291082)
2 dana@danaoliverlaw.com
3 OLIVER LAW CENTER, INC.
4 8780 19th Street #559
5 Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701
6 Telephone: (855)384-3262
7 Facsimile: (888)570-2021

8 Attorney for Plaintiff and Putative Class

9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 ASHER BRONSTIN, individually
12 and on behalf of all others similarly
13 situated,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 CLEAR LINK INSURANCE
17 AGENCY, LLC

18 Defendant.

Case No.

**COMPLAINT FOR
INJUNCTION AND DAMAGES**

Class Action

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

19
20 Plaintiff Asher Bronstin (“Mr. Bronstin”), by his undersigned counsel, for
21 this class action complaint against Clear Link Insurance Agency, LLC
22 (“Defendant” or “Clear Link”) and their present, former and future direct and
23 indirect parent companies, subsidiaries, affiliates, agents and related entities, allege
24 as follows:
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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Nature of Action: As the Supreme Court has explained, “Americans passionately disagree about many things. But they are largely united in their disdain for robocalls. The Federal Government receives a staggering number of complaints about robocalls—3.7 million complaints in 2019 alone. The States likewise field a constant barrage of complaints. For nearly 30 years, the people’s representatives in Congress have been fighting back. As relevant here, the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, known as the TCPA, generally prohibits robocalls to cell phones and home phones.” *Barr v. Am. Ass’n of Political Consultants*, 140 S. Ct. 2335, 2343 (2020).

2. This case involves a campaign by Clear Link to make pre-recorded calls to generate new customers, in alleged violation of the TCPA.

3. Because telemarketing campaigns generally place calls to thousands or even millions of potential customers *en masse*, Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of a proposed nationwide class of other persons who received illegal telemarketing calls from or on behalf of Defendant.

II. PARTIES

4. Plaintiff is an individual.

5. Defendant Clearlink Insurance, LLC is a limited liability company that offers insurance in this District, just as it did with the Plaintiff.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. Jurisdiction. This Court has federal-question subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff's TCPA claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because the TCPA is a federal statute. 47 U.S.C. § 227; *Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC*, 565 U.S. 368, 372 (2012).

7. Personal Jurisdiction: This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because they made telemarketing calls into this District.

8. Venue: Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1)-(2) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims—namely, the illegal telemarketing at issue—occurred into this District.

IV. FACTS

A. The Enactment of the TCPA and its Regulations

9. In 1991, Congress enacted the TCPA to regulate the explosive growth of the telemarketing industry. In so doing, Congress recognized that "[u]nrestricted telemarketing . . . can be an intrusive invasion of privacy [.]” Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991, Pub. L. No. 102-243, § 2(5) (1991) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 227).

10. The TCPA makes it unlawful to make any call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice to

1 any telephone number assigned to a cellular telephone service or that is charged
2 per the call. *See* 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).

3
4 11. The TCPA provides a private cause of action to persons who receive
5 calls in violation of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A) or 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(B). *See* 47
6 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

7
8 12. According to findings by the Federal Communication Commission
9 (“FCC”), the agency Congress vested with authority to issue regulations
10 implementing the TCPA, such calls are prohibited because, as Congress found,
11 automated or prerecorded telephone calls are a greater nuisance and invasion of
12 privacy than live solicitation calls, and such calls can be costly and inconvenient.
13

14
15 13. In 2013, the FCC required prior express written consent for all
16 autodialed or prerecorded telemarketing calls (“robocalls”) to wireless numbers
17 and residential lines. Specifically, it ordered that:
18

19 [A] consumer’s written consent to receive telemarketing robocalls must
20 be signed and be sufficient to show that the consumer: (1) received
21 “clear and conspicuous disclosure” of the consequences of providing
22 the requested consent, i.e., that the consumer will receive future calls
23 that deliver prerecorded messages by or on behalf of a specific seller;
24 and (2) having received this information, agrees unambiguously to
25 receive such calls at a telephone number the consumer designates.[] In
26 addition, the written agreement must be obtained “without requiring,
27 directly or indirectly, that the agreement be executed as a condition of
28 purchasing any good or service.[]”

In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of
1991, 27 F.C.C. Rcd. 1830, 1844 (2012) (footnotes omitted).

B. Defendant's Unsolicited Telemarketing to Plaintiff

14. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a "person" as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(39).

15. Plaintiff's cellular telephone number is (714) 760-XXXX.

16. Mr. Bronsin uses the number for personal, residential, and household reasons.

17. Mr. Bronsin never provided his prior express written consent to receive calls from the Defendant.

18. Mr. Bronsin never did business with the Defendant.

19. Despite this, the Defendant sent him multiple pre-recorded telemarketing calls.

20. This included pre-recorded calls on at least July 25, 2023.

21. The recorded message indicated that the caller was contacting the recipient about insurance services.

22. The recorded message was generic, not personalized to the recipient, and was designed to secure new customers.

23. The call was clearly pre-recorded because (a) there was a significant pause after the Plaintiff picked up the phone before the robot started speaking, (b) the recording would keep playing when the call recipient began talking, and (c) the robot had a generic monotone voice.

1 24. During the July 25, 2023 call, following the pre-recorded message, the
2 Plaintiff spoke with Jared Blizzard, who is an employee of the Defendant.

3 25. Mr. Blizzard promoted supplemental Medicare insurance, which is an
4 insurance offering of the Defendant.

5 26. Mr. Blizzard sent the Plaintiff an e-mail the following day to follow
6 up on the offer he made to the Plaintiff.

7 27. The telemarketing alleged herein: (A) invaded Plaintiff's privacy and
8 solitude; (B) wasted Plaintiff's time; (C) annoyed Plaintiff; (D) tied up Plaintiff's
9 phone line; and (E) harassed Plaintiff.

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13 **V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

14 28. Class Definition. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) and (b)(3),
15 Plaintiff bring this case on behalf of the Class (the "Class") defined as follows:
16

17 **Robocall Class:** All persons within the United States: (1) to whose
18 cellular telephone number (2) Clear Link (or an agent acting on behalf
19 of Clear Link) placed a telemarketing call (3) within the four years
20 prior to the filing of the Complaint (4) using a pre-recorded message.

21 29. Excluded from the Class are counsel, Defendant, any entities in
22 which Defendant had a controlling interest, Defendant's agents and employees,
23 any judge to whom this action is assigned, and any member of such judge's staff
24 and immediate family.
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1 30. The Class, as defined above, is identifiable through telephone records
2 and telephone number databases.

3 31. The potential members of the Class likely number at least in the
4 hundreds because of the *en masse* nature of telemarketing calls.

5 32. Individual joinder of these persons is impracticable.

6 33. Additionally, the disposition of the claims in a class action will
7 provide substantial benefit to the parties and the Court in avoiding a multiplicity of
8 identical suits.
9

10 34. Plaintiff is a member of the Class and will fairly and adequately
11 represent and protect the interests of the Class as he has no interests that conflict
12 with any of the class members.
13

14 35. Plaintiff and all members of the Class have been harmed by the acts of
15 Defendant, including, but not limited to, the invasion of their privacy, annoyance,
16 waste of time, and the intrusion on their telephone that occupied it from receiving
17 legitimate communications.
18

19 36. This class action complaint seeks injunctive relief and money
20 damages.
21

22 37. There are numerous questions of law and fact common to Plaintiff and
23 members of the Class. These common questions of law and fact include, but are
24 not limited to, the following:
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1 a. whether Defendant systematically made pre-recorded
2 telemarketing calls;

3 b. whether Defendant made calls to Plaintiff and members of the
4 Class without first obtaining prior express written consent to make the calls; and
5

6 c. whether members of the Class are entitled to treble damages
7 based on the willfulness of Defendant's conduct.
8

9 38. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class.

10 39. Plaintiff's claims, like the claims of Class, arise out of the same
11 common course of conduct by Defendant and are based on the same legal and
12 remedial theories.
13

14 40. Common questions of law and fact predominate over questions
15 affecting only individual class members, and a class action is the superior method
16 for fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. The only individual question
17 concerns identification of class members, which will be ascertainable from records
18 maintained by Defendant and/or its agents.
19

20 41. A class action is the superior method for the fair and efficient
21 adjudication of this controversy. Class-wide relief is essential to compel Defendant
22 to comply with the TCPA. The interests of individual members of the Class in
23 individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims against Defendant are
24 small because the damages in an individual action for violation of the TCPA are
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1 small. Management of these claims is likely to present significantly more
2 difficulties than are presented in many class claims. Class treatment is superior to
3 multiple individual suits or piecemeal litigation because it conserves judicial
4 resources, promotes consistency and efficiency of adjudication, provides a forum
5 for small claimants, and deters illegal activities. There will be no significant
6 difficulty in the management of this case as a class action.
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9 42. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the Class,
10 thereby making final injunctive relief and corresponding declaratory relief with
11 respect to the Class appropriate on a class-wide basis. Moreover, on information
12 and belief, Plaintiff alleges that the telephone solicitation calls made by Defendant
13 and/or its affiliates, agents, and/or other persons or entities acting on Defendant'
14 behalf that are complained of herein are substantially likely to continue in the
15 future if an injunction is not entered.
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20 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
21 **Telephone Consumer Protection Act**
22 **Violations of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)**
23 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Pre-Recorded Call Class)**

24 43. Plaintiff repeats the prior allegations of this Complaint and
25 incorporates them by reference herein.

26 44. The foregoing acts and omissions of the Defendant and/or their
27 affiliates, agents, and/or other persons or entities acting on Defendant's behalf
28

1 constitute numerous and multiple violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227, by
2 making calls, except for emergency purposes, to the cellular telephone numbers of
3 Plaintiffs and members of the Class delivering pre-recorded messages.
4

5 45. As a result of Defendant's and/or its affiliates, agents, and/or other
6 persons or entities acting on Defendant's behalf's violations of the TCPA, 47
7 U.S.C. § 227, Plaintiff and members of the Class presumptively are entitled to an
8 award of \$500 in damages for each and every call made to their residential or
9 cellular telephone numbers using an artificial or prerecorded voice in violation of
10 the statute, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).
11

12 46. If the Defendant's conduct is found to be knowing or willful, the
13 Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to an award of up to treble
14 damages.
15

16 47. Plaintiff and members of the Class are also entitled to and do seek
17 injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant and/or its affiliates, agents, and/or other
18 persons or entities acting on Defendant's behalf from violating the TCPA, 47
19 U.S.C. § 227, by making calls, except for emergency purposes, to any cellular
20 telephone numbers using an artificial or prerecorded voice in the future.
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25 PRAYER FOR RELIEF

26 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, prays for
27 the following relief:
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- 1 A. Certification of the proposed Class;
- 2 B. Appointment of Plaintiff as representative of the Class;
- 3 C. Appointment of the undersigned counsel as counsel for the Class;
- 4 D. A declaration that Defendant and/or its affiliates, agents, and/or other
- 5 related entities' actions complained of herein violated the TCPA;
- 6 E. An order enjoining Defendant and/or its affiliates, agents, and/or other
- 7 persons or entities acting on Defendant's behalf from making calls, except for
- 8 emergency purposes, to any cellular telephone numbers using an artificial or
- 9 prerecorded voice in the future;
- 10 F. An award to Plaintiff and the Class of damages, as allowed by law;
- 11 and
- 12 G. Orders granting such other and further relief as the Court deems
- 13 necessary, just, and proper.

14 **VI. DEMAND FOR JURY**

15 Plaintiff demands a trial by jury for all issues so triable.

16 **VII. SIGNATURE ATTESTATION**

17 The CM/ECF user filing this paper attests that concurrence in its filing has

18 been obtained from each of its other signatories.

19 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED AND DATED this 18th day of September,

20 2023.

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5 By: /s/ Dana J. Oliver
6

7 Anthony I. Paronich, *Pro Hac Vice*
8 *Forthcoming*

9 anthony@paronichlaw.com

10 PARONICH LAW, P.C.

11 350 Lincoln Street, Suite 2400

12 Hingham, Massachusetts 02043

13 Telephone: (617) 738-7080

14 Facsimile: (617) 830-0327

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Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Proposed
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